prominent members of the Kuoinintang who have dissociated themselves from Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

On December 12, 1924, in an address at the Fuh Tan University, Shanghai, Dr. Ma Soo, who had for many years been Dr. Sun's personal representative in the United States declared that

> "Since his return to China he has become aware of the communistic propaganda which the Soviet has been and is spreading in this country, and as a result he felt it incumbent upon himself to warn the students of the dangers which lurk in the new and strange [4] isms' of Moscow. The worst phase of Soviet propaganda in China, is the use of Russian gold for the accomplishment of its purpose. He had positive proof of the use of Soviet money in the Chinese schools both among the students and teachers, and probably worse to relate, he also had proof of its being used to influence the Chinese Press. He knew of one newspaper in Central China which turned from yellow to pink, and from pink to red, within a few weeks, and the reason was that the editor had been brought under the influence of gold supplied from Moscow, * *

Early in January, 1925 Feng TSU-JTI, who had formerly been prominent in Kuomintang circles published a letter denouncing Dr, Sun's communistic affiliations. He explained that in February, 1924, he had been summoned to Dr. Sun's headquarters at Canton, with three of his friends, and charged in the presence of eighty Kuomintang delegates " with the grave crime of opposing the Communists/' Dr. Sun had stated that opposition to Communism meant opposition to one of the cardinal planks of the Kuomintang and was therefore a defiance of Party discipline. " According to Russian law, this should be

punishable with death, but because of my generous nature I do not wish to do that, and have only recommended to the Central Executive Committee your expulsion from the Party/' This was subsequently decided upon at a meeting at which Borodin was present.